

4.16 WATER SUPPLY IMPACTS

4.16.1 Introduction

On February 1, 2007, a California State Supreme Court case (*Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth, Inc. et al., v. City of Rancho Cordova and Sunrise Douglas Property Owners Assn. et al.*) was handed down that found that CEQA documents must not only identify potential water sources according to SB 610, but must also, to the extent feasible, identify the environmental impacts from utilizing the various supply sources and how those impacts would be mitigated. As described in Section 4.11.2.3 of this EIR, potential water supply sources have been identified for the proposed CVSP project. The discussion below generally describes the physical impacts of using the identified water sources and mitigation measures included for the identified impacts.

It is expected that the total water demand of CVSP may be decreased by utilizing the most up-to-date water conservation and efficiency technologies that exist at the time of detailed development design and construction. Therefore, it is assumed that the City and SCVWD will continue to work together to identify and develop aggressive water conservation measures and policies that would be included in the CVSP at the time development is implemented. It should also be noted that development of the CVSP would be phased according to water availability and development could be delayed if water supply sources have not been provided.

It should be noted that subsequent environmental review will be required once specific water sources are identified. The impacts of extending water supply lines within the CVSP are incorporated into the construction-related impacts of implementation of the CVSP as described in this EIR; therefore, no further discussion of these temporary impacts is required.

4.16.2 Preferred Water Supply Sources

The water supply sources described below are those included in the WSE a part of the recommended water supply strategy for the CVSP project. These supply sources include: 1) the withdrawal of groundwater from the Coyote Valley Sub-basin; 2) the installation of groundwater recharge basins in the Greenbelt; 3) the construction of an Advanced Recycled Water Treatment Plant; and 4) withdrawal of groundwater from the Santa Clara Valley Sub-basin.

4.16.2.1 *Groundwater from Coyote Valley Sub-basin*

As previously stated above and in Section 4.8.3.4, approximately 8,000 acre-feet per year (afy) is currently being extracted from the Coyote Valley Groundwater Sub-basin for agricultural and urban uses in the entire Coyote Valley and portions of Morgan Hill to the south, with no adverse effects in a multi-year drought. The water distribution and extraction system (wells, pumps, etc.) is already in place in the valley. Therefore, the continued use of this water for more urban rather than primarily agricultural uses would not result in any new or additional impacts. Coyote and Fisher Creeks would not be adversely affected by the extraction of water from the Coyote Valley Sub-basin because water withdrawal amounts would not change above the 8,000 afy. Further, the FACHE settlement, as previously described in Section 4.8.3.8 of this EIR, will most likely require the SCVWD to modify future Anderson Reservoir operations, potentially resulting in increased flows in Coyote Creek. For these reasons, impacts associated with groundwater withdrawal would be less than significant.

4.16.2.2 *Groundwater Recharge in Coyote Valley Sub-basin*

Groundwater recharge in the Coyote Valley Groundwater Sub-basin (6,000 afy) would require the construction of groundwater recharge basins within the approximately 3,600-acre Greenbelt area of south Coyote Valley. It is anticipated that these basins would be located according to soil types, the location of Fisher and Coyote Creeks, distance to water sources, surrounding land uses, biological and cultural resource conditions, and other siting criteria to be determined by the SCVWD. The need, location, and construction timing of these basins will be outlined as part of the overall infrastructure financing plan, with input from the SCVWD.

At this time, it is believed that approximately 50 to 100 acres of groundwater recharge basins would be needed, depending upon their location and the underlying soil conditions. To avoid water quality problems, the basins should be at least ten feet deep. Per the requirements of the SCVWD, only advanced treated recycled water would be used to supply the groundwater recharge basins to protect the water quality in the sensitive groundwater sub-basin. The basins would be maintained and operated by the SCVWD according to their existing policies for such facilities.

Biological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The biological impacts of constructing these basins were previously described in Impact BIO-4. The placement of the basins in proximity to existing wetlands, ponds, and/or streams could result in indirect impacts due to the potential spread of non-native species from the basins to these sensitive habitats. While biological sensitivity and hydrological characteristics would be taken into account when determining the locations of the proposed basins, indirect impacts associated with the introduction of non-native species would be a significant impact to wetlands and open water habitats in the Greenbelt. In addition, as stated in Section 4.6.2.3 of this EIR, trees within the Greenbelt area would need to be surveyed prior to the placement of any groundwater recharge basins.

As stated in MM BIO-4.1, to prevent impacts resulting from the creation of groundwater recharge basins in the Greenbelt, basins shall be placed in areas where no existing wetlands, streams, or ponds will be impacted. If impacts to these wetland and open water habitats cannot be avoided, MM BIO-2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 shall be implemented (preparation and implementation of Wetland and Stream Mitigation and Monitoring Plans). In addition, to minimize water quality and non-native species impacts, basins shall not be placed in areas where they could outlet to Fisher Creek or Coyote Creek and MM BIO-3.2 shall be implemented (preparation of an Invasive Species Control Plan). Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Cultural Resources Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Although a records search and literature review for prehistoric and historic resources was not completed for the southern Greenbelt area, it is believed that such resources are located in the Greenbelt. Impacts to such resources would be a significant impact. It is believed that groundwater recharge basins would not be placed in such a way to disturb these resources, especially historic architectural resources; however, there is always a potential to encounter subsurface materials during construction. Therefore, additional cultural resource analyses would be completed as appropriate prior to any ground disturbance within the Greenbelt (including improvements to Fisher Creek and the installation of groundwater recharge basins), as described in Section 4.5.2.2 of this EIR. Mitigation measures MM CR-1.1 through 1.4 and 2.1 through 2.4 would be implemented (studies, testing, avoidance, and preparation of an Archaeological Resources Management Plan), as described in Section 4.5.3 of this EIR, to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Land Use Impacts and Mitigation Measures

As described in Section 2.1.12, uses included in the Greenbelt as part of the Greenbelt Strategy include groundwater recharge basins. It is anticipated that groundwater recharge basins would be located in such a way as to minimize land use compatibility impacts with nearby residential and agricultural operations. The SCVWD would operate the basins consistent with their current regulations and policies, which include measures to reduce odors, mosquito colonization, and safety concerns. These measures are implemented at other SCVWD percolation ponds in the Santa Clara Valley, which are located in proximity to residential uses. It could also be possible to locate the basins on non-prime farmland, of which there is approximately 2,250 acres in the Greenbelt, as shown in Table 4.1-3. Land use impacts would be less than significant.

Traffic Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Soils excavated for creation of the groundwater recharge basins could be used within the CVSP Development Area for construction uses, or they could be trucked off-site for use elsewhere. It is not anticipated that the construction of the groundwater recharge basins would result in a significant number of truck trips. Mitigation Measure TRAN-24.1 would be implemented (preparation and implementation of a Construction Traffic Plan) as necessary, to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Hazardous Materials Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Because of the agricultural nature of the Greenbelt area, there is a potential that hazardous materials contamination has occurred. The Greenbelt area was not investigated for hazardous materials conditions as part of the work done for this EIR. Therefore, it is anticipated that soil testing would be required prior to installation of the groundwater recharge basins, to identify hazardous materials conditions. Siting criteria of the SCVWD will be followed. If hazardous materials are encountered at levels acceptable to the SCVWD, mitigation measures, including a site-specific health and safety plan, as described in MM HAZ-1.4, shall be implemented as necessary. Affected soils shall be transported to an appropriate disposal facility as described in MM HAZ-1.3, 2.3, 3.3, and 4.3, to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

4.16.2.3 *Advanced Recycled Water Treatment Facility*

As previously described, the direct use of recycled water in the CVSP Area, whether it be for irrigation, groundwater recharge, or any other use that could come into contact with the groundwater, would require full advanced treatment including microfiltration, reverse osmosis (RO), and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection, in compliance with any state-mandated regulations. Microfiltration and reverse osmosis have been shown to be an effective barrier for viruses, bacteria, and emerging contaminants, and removes approximately 99 percent of all dissolved minerals and organic compounds.⁷⁵

The discussion of an Advanced Recycled Water Treatment Facility (ARWTF), below, is based on input from the SCVWD and the City of San José's Environmental Services Department (SJ-ESD). The SCVWD and SJ-ESD are currently working together to design a five to six mgd ARWTF at the San José/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) to determine the feasibility and costs of such treatment. The ARWTF is proposed to reduce the Total Dissolved Solids (primarily salts) in the recycled water system, thereby, improving overall water quality. This ARWTF at the WPCP is being

⁷⁵ American Water Works Association, 1999.

proposed irrespective of the proposed CVSP project to improve overall water quality in the recycled water system.

The RO process tends to be about 70% efficient (a 30% return). With treatment losses, the gross supply required is approximately 14,700 afy or 13.1 mgd. It has been determined that the CVSP project would require a net supply of approximately 9,100 afy (eight mgd) of advanced treated recycled water for groundwater recharge and other non-potable demands. Therefore, it is estimated that the ARWTF would be sized to provide approximately 10 mgd of advanced treated recycled water.

Advanced treated recycled water could be provided for use in the CVSP by one of three options: 1) expansion of the future ARWTF at the WPCP; 2) construction of an ARWTF in Coyote Valley; or 3) partial treatment at the WPCP (microfiltration) and transport of the water to CVSP for further processing (reverse osmosis and UV). These options are summarized in Table 4.16-1, below. Full treatment of the recycled water at the WPCP would require the installation of infrastructure to Coyote Valley to deliver the treated water (the existing pipeline system could not be dedicated for fully treated recycled water conveyance).

A Coyote Valley ARWTF would receive untreated or partially treated recycled water by way of two potential sources: 1) the South Bay Water Recycling Program (SBWRP), which currently supplies recycled water from the WPCP to the Metcalf Energy Center in northeastern Coyote Valley by way of the Silver Creek Pipeline; or 2) the South County Wastewater Treatment Plant operated by the South County Regional Wastewater Authority, south of the CVSP Area, north of Gilroy. To provide this water, whether from the north or the south, would require additional pipelines and storage and pumping facilities, the environmental impacts of which are described in Section 4.16.2.5, below.

It is anticipated that the facility at the WPCP would include the use of modular buildings that could be added as processing capacity is increased. Infrastructure (pipelines and pumps) would be required to deliver advanced treated recycled water from the WPCP to CVSP. The CVSP ARWTF would be located on approximately three to four acres, most likely near the existing Metcalf Energy Center (MEC) and Power Plant in the northeastern portion of the CVSP. The facility would be constructed in one single-story building, which would house the equipment, thus reducing any potential noise impacts. A small parking lot would be required for employees. Both the WPCP and CVSP facilities would require water storage tanks to meet demand during peak use periods.

Advanced treated water treatment facilities, which separate solids and liquids (salt removal), are energy-intensive, using approximately 0.1 kWh per 1,000 gallons and 5 kWh per 1,000 gallons for microfiltration and RO, respectively. The WPCP and CVSP facilities would require similar amounts of energy for operation and require back-up generators. Although it is unknown what size generators would be required, underground diesel storage tanks may be required for emergency operation of the generators.

The amount of waste stream (salt or “brine”) generated by the treatment process depends upon the quality and quantity of the recycled water to be processed. Regardless of the ultimate treatment option, the proposed ATWTF would require disposal of the waste stream, which could be accomplished through various means. The waste could be processed at the WPCP and then discharged to the Bay (this requires getting the waste to the WPCP, most likely by adding it to the sewer system), trucked to an appropriate landfill facility, and/or recycled/reused. The SCVWD and SJ-ESD are examining the feasibility of these waste disposal options as part of designing the five to six mgd ARWTF at the WPCP.

**TABLE 4.16-1
COMPARISON OF ARWTF LOCATION OPTIONS**

Option	Construction Requirements	Infrastructure Needs	Waste Solution
Full Treatment at the WPCP ARWTF	Expansion of ARWTF at the WPCP – additional modular buildings and water storage tanks.	Dedicated infrastructure (conveyance pipe) to deliver fully treated water to CVSP.	Treatment and discharge to the Bay.
Full Treatment at CVSP ARWTF	Construction of an ARWTF in CV – a single-story building, parking, and water storage tanks.	Use of tertiary treated SBWRP or SCWTP water and potentially, additional pipe for conveyance.	Discharge to sewer system for treatment at the WPCP with treatment and discharge to Bay, truck to landfill, or recycle/reuse.
Partial Treatment at WPCP, rest of treatment at CVSP ARWTF	Smaller expansion of WPCP. Construction of an RO/UV ARWTF in CV – a single-story building, parking, and water storage tanks.	Silver Creek pipeline water would be partially treated before arrival at ARWTF in CVSP. May need additional pipeline.	Amount would be smaller than full treatment at CVSP ARWTF. Discharge to sewer system/WPCP with treatment and discharge to Bay, truck to landfill, or recycle/reuse.

The environmental impacts of constructing an ARWTF at the WPCP and/or within the CVSP Area to accommodate the recycled water needs of the CVSP are generally described below. It should be noted that existing ARWTF facilities are fairly rare and the anticipated environmental impacts described below are preliminary. Specific impacts will be described in the environmental review documents to be completed for the future construction of either of the options being considered for the provision of advanced treated recycled water in Coyote Valley.

Biological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The biological impacts of constructing an ARWTF at the WPCP and/or within the CVSP Area would be minimal because the facilities would not be located on sites with sensitive biological resources. While there is Burrowing Owl habitat within the boundaries of the WPCP, the modular plant would not be placed in proximity to these habitat areas. Similarly, as shown on Figures 4.6-1 through 4.6-3, sensitive biological habitats containing special status plant and animal species are not located in proximity to the MEC. The facility in CVSP would be placed in such a way as to avoid existing wildlife migration corridors. There are very few trees located on the WPCP property. While the exact location of the ARWTF in the Coyote Valley is not known, it is believed that it would be placed to avoid the removal of trees to the extent possible. It is believed that the installation of pipes to serve the ARWTF would occur primarily within the rights-of-way of existing streets, thereby not affecting sensitive habitats. Nesting raptors could, however, be affected by construction.

It is believed that the air emissions from an ARWTF are typically those related to the use of back-up power generators. It is unknown what size or specific types of generators would be required, which would determine the amount of air emissions. While these generators are used for emergency energy supplies, they are typically tested at regular intervals, which would generate emissions, including nitrous oxide (NOx). Once the sizes and types of generators are determined, air quality impacts can be assessed. There is a potential that the operation of an ARWTF would result in indirect biological impacts as described in Section 4.6.3.7 of this EIR.

Discharge of the waste stream from the WPCP would result in an increase in salts in the San Francisco Bay. Since 1956, the WPCP has processed effluent and treated wastewater resulting in the discharge of fresh water to the Bay. This has changed the delicate balance of the Bay's ecological habitat. Discharging additional salts may increase the salinity of the Bay, thereby actually improving ecological conditions. This could be considered a beneficial impact.

The construction and operation of an ARWTP either at the WPCP and/or within the CVSP would result in biological impacts similar to those already described in this EIR. Mitigation measures to be implemented include, but may not be limited to MM BIO-15.1 through 15.6 (Burrowing Owls), MM BIO-21.1 (breeding birds), MM BIO-22.1 through 22.4, MM BIO-23.1 through 23.13, and MM BIO-24.1 through 24.13 (tree replacement and protection, MM BIO-26.1 (wildlife migration), and MM BIO-27.1 (indirect impacts). Implementation of these measures would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Cultural Resources Impacts and Mitigation Measures

While it is believed that the ARWTPs would not be placed in such a way to disturb prehistoric or historic, there is always a potential to encounter subsurface materials during construction. Therefore, a cultural resource analysis would be completed as appropriate prior to the approval of any ground disturbance for the construction of the ARWTPs or extension of infrastructure, as described in Section 4.5.2.2 of this EIR. Mitigation measures MM CR-1.1 through 1.4 and 2.1 through 2.4 would be implemented (studies, testing, avoidance, and preparation of an Archaeological Resources Management Plan), as described in Section 4.5.3 of this EIR. Implementation of these measures would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Land Use Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Locating the ARWTP at the WPCP would have minimal land use impacts. In terms of land use compatibility, the WPCP property and its buffer lands is not located in proximity to residential areas. In addition, no loss of Important Farmlands or open space, or visual impacts would occur as a result of locating the ARWTP at the WPCP.

Locating the ARWTP in the Coyote Valley would not result in significantly more or greater environmental impacts than the implementation of the CVSP. It is believed that the ARWTP would be placed to avoid land use compatibility impacts. The area of the CVSP under consideration for the ARWTP is designated as either Urban, Built-up, or Other Land, as shown on Figure 4.1-3, *Important Farmlands Map*. The loss of open space and visual impacts associated with the construction of the ARWTP in Coyote Valley would be combined with the impacts from the actual implementation of the CVSP. These impacts are significant and unavoidable, as described in Sections 4.1.4 and 4.10.4 of this EIR.

Traffic Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The construction of the ARWTP either at the WPCP or within the CVSP Area would not result in significant traffic impacts since they would be expected to have very few employees at the facilities. The extension of infrastructure outside of the Coyote Valley could result in temporary construction-related traffic delays and/or detours because the new pipelines would generally be located within existing streets. Mitigation measure MM TRAN-24.1 would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Hazardous Materials Impacts and Mitigation Measures

It is not believed that hazardous materials would be encountered during installation of the modular buildings at the WPCP. Because of the agricultural nature of the Greenbelt area, there is a potential that hazardous materials contamination has occurred. The Greenbelt area was not investigated for hazardous materials conditions as part of the work done for this EIR. Therefore, it is anticipated that soil testing would be required prior to construction of the ARWTP in the Coyote Valley, to identify hazardous materials conditions. If hazardous materials are encountered at levels acceptable to the SCVWD, mitigation measures, including a site-specific health and safety plan, as described in MM HAZ-1.4, shall be implemented as necessary. Affected soils shall be transported as described in MM HAZ-1.8.

As previously described, the ARWTPs may require underground diesel storage tanks for the operation of the emergency back-up generators. These tanks would be installed, operated, and maintained according to all applicable local, state, and federal laws and requirements.

Energy Impacts and Mitigation Measures

As previously described, the operation of an ARWTP requires a significant amount of electricity. This energy would be supplied by PG&E; however, alternative supply sources could also be utilized. The use of solar power will be investigated as part of the design of the five to six mgd ARWTP being designed by the SCVWD and SJ-ESD. The Metcalf Energy Center could provide energy for use by the CVSP ARWTP. The energy use would be combined with the energy needs for the implementation of the CVSP. As stated in Section 4.12.3.2 of this EIR, the proposed CVSP project would result in significant energy impacts. If feasible and made a condition of approval, MM EMR-1.1 through 1.9 (Green Building Policies) could reduce these impacts to a less than significant level.

Air Quality Impacts and Mitigation Measures

As previously described, an ARWTP would generate air pollutant emissions primarily associated with the use of emergency back-up generators. These impacts would be added to the air quality impacts of the implementation of the CVSP, which are primarily related to vehicle trip generation. While the implementation of standard measures MM AQ-3.1 through 3.7 would reduce these impacts, they would not reduce them to a less than significant level. Therefore, air quality impacts would be significant and unavoidable. Greenhouse gas emissions are also described in Section 4.15.3.2 of this EIR.

Utilities and Service Systems Impacts and Mitigation Measures

As previously described, the advanced treatment of recycled water generates a waste stream that could be discharged to the sanitary sewer system for treatment at the WPCP and ultimate discharge to the San Francisco Bay. As described in Section 4.11.2.2, there are existing constraints in the sanitary sewer system downstream of the CVSP Area. Improvements are currently under construction (Edenvale Phase V Project) to improve conditions and accommodate the needs of the CVSP development. Other improvements may be needed downstream of the Phase V project. Impacts associated with these improvements would be primarily construction related. Mitigation measures to reduce these short-term traffic, noise, air quality, and biological impacts are described in Sections 4.2.5, 4.3.4, 4.4.4, and 4.6.4 of this EIR.

4.16.2.4 *Groundwater from Santa Clara Sub-basin*

As described in the WSE, approximately 1,200 acre-feet per year (afy) of potable water (in addition to the 8,000 afy already being withdrawn from the Coyote Valley Sub-basin), is required to meet the water supply needs of the proposed CVSP project. According to the recommended water supply strategy in the WSE, this additional 1,200 acre-feet could be acquired from the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Sub-basin (SCVSB) to the north, as shown on Figure 4.8-3 of this EIR.

As described in the WSE, historic groundwater withdrawal from the 350,000 acre-foot SCVSB is about 107,000 afy (1995 through 2005). Therefore, it is possible for 1,200 afy to be withdrawn and used in Coyote Valley. The extraction of this volume of water would not be a significant annual withdrawal from this large sub-basin and land subsidence would not occur. Some infrastructure would be required to deliver this water, including groundwater pumps and the installation of pipelines to the CVSP. It is anticipated that most pipelines could be placed within the rights-of-way of existing public streets. The impacts of the extension of infrastructure and applicable mitigation measures were previously described, above.

4.16.2.5 *Extension of Infrastructure*

As described in the WSE, there are three potential water retailers for the CVSP project, including Great Oaks Water Company, San José Municipal Water System, and San José Water Company. It is conceivable that more than one retailer could provide water to the CVSP project. These retailers have varying amounts of infrastructure available to provide water supplies to CVSP. As previously described, the impacts associated with the extension of water lines and other utilities within the CVSP Development Area and identified mitigation measures are already described in this EIR as part of implementation of the CVSP project. Therefore, no further assessment of these impacts is required.

Infrastructure needs outside of the CVSP Development Area may be required to provide water to the CVSP Development Area. As previously described throughout this section, it is believed that the majority of new pipelines required would be installed within existing public roadways. The noise, traffic, air quality, and biological (nesting raptors) impacts that could result from this construction would be short-term and standard construction measures would be used to reduce these impacts to a less than significant level. These measures are described in Sections 4.2.5, 4.3.4, 4.4.4, and 4.6.4 of this EIR.

The installation of any groundwater wells would be completed according to the requirements of the SCVWD. While locations for pump stations and other infrastructure components are not known, it is believed that they would be placed in such a way as to avoid impacts to biological and cultural resources. Mitigation measures are included in Sections 4.5.3 and 4.6.4 of this EIR to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. It should be noted that subsequent environmental review will be required prior to the extension of any water supply infrastructure.

4.16.3 Alternative Water Supply Sources

In the event that the preferred water supply sources do not fulfill the projected demands, the SCVWD and the City have identified alternative sources that could be utilized countywide and for the CVSP. The SCVWD's Urban Water Management Plan (2005) identifies a new 100,000 acre-foot reservoir as a way to reduce expected water shortages through 2030 to negligible levels. No location for the future reservoir or schedule for its completion is described. This reservoir would provide additional storage so that the SCVWD can continue to meet the long-term water needs of the Santa Clara

Valley. The need for this reservoir is irrespective of the future water needs for the CVSP project and it should be noted that the CVSP project does not create a water demand requiring or otherwise need the creation of this reservoir. Separate environmental review would be completed for this possible reservoir.

For these reasons, a discussion of potential impacts from its construction and operation are not provided below. For the construction of such a reservoir there are hydrologic and geologic siting considerations that would limit the range of feasible locations. For example, the reservoir would need to be located within an existing waterway at the proper elevation and in a location with soils not prone to water saturation failure. It would also need to be located such that potential geotechnical impacts, such as seismic and landslides would be minimized. The siting of a reservoir would also need to consider archaeological and biological conditions, because these resources tend to occur along existing waterways. Sensitive habitats could be lost with the conversion of lands to a reservoir. There would likely be substantial short-term construction impacts, such as water quality protection, dust and noise. Many impacts such as traffic, air quality, and hazardous materials would not be significant for the long-term operations of a reservoir. However, water quality and fisheries would be potential operational impacts.

4.16.4 Conclusion

The environmental impacts of utilizing the identified water supply sources are not significantly different than the impacts of implementation of the CVSP, as described in this EIR. Groundwater withdrawal is currently occurring in the Coyote Valley Sub-basin and would continue at the same rate with the CVSP project. The impacts of and mitigation measures for constructing groundwater recharge basins in the Greenbelt were identified elsewhere in this EIR in the respective subject areas. The environmental impacts of constructing and operating an Advanced Recycled Water Treatment Plant at the WPCP and/or within CVSP are primarily related to energy and hazardous materials use (underground diesel tanks). Water can be withdrawn from the Santa Clara Valley Sub-basin without adverse effects and is accounted for in the SCVWD's Urban Water Management Plan. Implementation of the mitigation measures described previously in this section and in this EIR would reduce impacts related to the urban development of CVSP water supply sources to a less than significant level.

Impact 4.16-1: Standard mitigation measures are identified in this EIR to reduce impacts associated with providing water to the CVSP Development Area to a less than significant level. **[Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated]**